never heard anything of the kind from the Hudsonian Chickadee, although I am reasonably familiar with that species, having had abundant opportunities for studying its notes and habits in the forests of northern New England, where I have met with it on many different occasions and during every month of the year except April." My own experience, though not nearly so extensive, is yet corroborative as far as it goes, for I have seen the bird frequently in the month of June on its breeding-grounds in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Nova Scotia, but had never heard anything like a song from it before the occasion now recorded.— Francis H. Allen, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Finding of Three Rare Nests in New Jersey.— The Pine Warbler (*Dendroica vigorsi*) is described as a common summer resident in the pine barrens of New Jersey, but no nest had been recorded until 1908. On May 13 of that year I was fortunate enough to discover a nest in the process of building near Tuckahoe, N. J. It contained four eggs on May 22 and was then secured for my collection.

It seems strange that a bird, which is so abundant in the pine barrens, which has been noted in the summer repeatedy by ornithologists, and whose nest has been diligently searched for in this section by well-known collectors, should not before this have suffered the discovery of its home. Some light is thrown on the problem by the difficulty I experienced in locating this one, even after I was positive of the tree which contained it. In the first place, the nest was placed at the top of a tall pine tree; second, when seen from below it precisely resembled a large pine cone; third, the birds were unusually quiet in the vicinity of the home, standing for five minutes at a time like statues, and very cautious not to betray the nest.[1] Since the discovery I have learned that Mr. H. H. Hann found two nests of this bird at Chatsworth in 1904, but did not record them.

On May 22, 1908, near Tuckahoe, N. J., I found a nest of *Anas rubripes tristis* containing nine eggs. On May 26 the eggs had increased to twelve, which were then surrounded and separated from each other by tufts of down. The nest itself was perfectly concealed among high grasses at the foot of a maple tree, one of the few deciduous trees in the vicinity.[2]

The locality chosen by the duck is as wild and secluded a one as can be found on the Jersey coast. It is a pine point which juts out from the mainland into the meadows. Behind it is a barrier of almost impassable swamp, five miles long and two miles wide. Before it are miles of meadows stretching clear to the horizon, where only a line of blue betrays the coast islands. To reach the point requires persistent toiling through masses of briars and constant wading through water, which often rises above the knees. It is to such seclusion that the few members of this species which still nest in the State are compelled to resort. What a marked contrast this is to the

[1] For detailed account see 'Cassinia,' 1908, p. 32.
[2] For detailed account see 'Cassinia,' 1908, p. 37.

condition, reported by Mr. W. E. D. Scott from one of the coast islands in 1877. He states that the Black Ducks were "Common [in summer], breeding in numbers about the small salt-water ponds on the beach." [1]

Although this bird is still occasionally reported as breeding along the coast, the present find seems to be the only record of the discovery of a nest with eggs since the seventies. It is therefore welcome evidence that this fine bird will reside with us, if it is thoroughy protected during the early spring.

The Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*), though nesting regularly in the northern half of the State, is a rare breeder in the southern half. Apparently the last published record of the finding of a nest in southern New Jersey is to be found in the 'Bulletin' of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, 1879, p. 224, where Mr. W. E. D. Scott states, he took a nest with young and eggs at Long Beach, June 28, 1877. Another set of eggs seems to have been secured at the same place June 25, 1886.[2] On May 13, 1908, I discovered a nest containing five eggs on the edge of the Great Egg Harbor Meadows. It is perhaps interesting to note that it was found within sixty feet of the Black Duck's nest, above mentioned, though discovered nine days previously.[2] — Robert Thomas Moore, *Haddonfield, N. J.*

Concerning Three alleged "Erroneous Georgia Records."— Pressure of other matters has caused me to overlook until now Mr. Wayne's article in 'The Auk' for April, 1908, disputing the correctness of the citation on p. 208, Part II, 'Birds of North and Middle America,' of a breeding record for *Molothrus ater* in Georgia, offering as proof that "during the month of May, 1901," he "failed to detect the Cowbird" in Wayne, McIntosh, and Glynn counties, Georgia. Bendire, however, states positively (Life Hist. N. Am. Birds, 1895, p. 435) that, to his knowledge, the species *does* breed in Wayne and McIntosh counties, Georgia; consequently there are reasons for suspecting that Mr. Wayne's failure to find the species while making observations there (for part of a single month in each county) hardly proves Major Bendire to have been mistaken.

As to the breeding of the Bank Swallow and Short-billed Marsh Wren on St. Simon's Island, which Mr. Wayne rather positively discredits, it is only necessary to say that Mr. Bailey's records (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, pp. 38, 39), cited by me, are based on eggs actually collected there and positively identified (both by Mr. Bailey and myself), and that therefore my citation of an alleged "unquestionably erroneous record" was in reality not "due to an oversight." It is of course quite possible that none of the species mentioned now breed in Georgia; but even were this established as a fact it would by no means prove that they did not nest there between 1853 and 1865.— Robert Ridgway, *Washington, D. C.*

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[1] Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, 1879, p. 226.

[2] Birds of New Jersey, by Witmer Stone, in Report of New Jersey State Museum for 1908, p. 161.

[3] For detailed account see 'Cassinia,' 1908, p. 35.